### EVERY SALE MAKES US A FRIEND.



# The Best is None Too Good for Hub Customers

so when our buyer goes on the market he keeps that motto always in mind. We want every customer not only to go away satisfied but to continue so. We had the pick of the largest clothing market in the world, ank our Men's All-Wool Suits, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$30, embody all that good tailoring can do to the best grades of cloth for the money. Every suit is dependable and each one is the best of its class.

## Our \$12.50 and \$15 Suits

are especially fine—not only on account of fine tailcring and good cloths but because of the great variety. We invite a careful inspection and you will find it difficult to point out the difference be tween them and suits that are sold for twice as much. We make a specialty of \$12.50 and \$15 suits-

#### Men's Trousers. \$1 to \$7.50.

We have 700 different styles of Men's Trousers, and we can't please you then you don't need trousers.

#### Boys' Suits, \$1.48 to \$6.00.

All that is new in Boys' Clothing can be found at THE HUB. They are all-wool and the price range from \$1.48 to \$6, includes all from the serviceable school suits to the finest that are made. Boys' Corduroy Knee Trousers,

#### Men's Hats, \$1.00 to \$3.00.

We don't pay for names when we buy hats, but our buyer bying an expert gets the best material regardless of makes. That is why we sell a hat for \$3 as good as others

#### Men's Furnishings.

All that is necessary to completely clothe a man we carry, and not the least of our stock is our line of Men's Eurnishings containing all the latest poyelties. We call especial attention to our Madras, Negligee Shirts for 25c-

## Uncle Sam Shoes, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Uncle Sam is worthy of the best only. That is why these shoes are so called. Like Uncle Sam, who is all wool and a yard wide, every

pair of these shoes are guaranteed. All the different styles, and prices are \$2.50, \$3 and

# DIVISION OF WEALTH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There is Much Money Very Unevenly Divided.

WORKING CLASSES POOR

Why the Few Are Rich and the Mass Are in Poverty--A Study of the Conditions in the Little

LONDON, September 19 .- The Ameriess; still, there are really things we can learn in Great Britain. True, it is that we have created wealth very rapidly and can beast of higher buildings, longer railroads and richer men than England. Still, when it is remembered that this little island carries two-thirds of the foreign commerce of the world, that she sends her products into every land on carth, although in most cases obliged to bring her raw material and her tood to England, that she owns a very large part of the bonds of every country sufficiently advanced on the road to civilizations. can boast of higher buildings, longer iently advanced on the road to civiliza-England commercially controls the world, we must admit that she is doing pretty we must admit that she is doing pretty well. In fact, England has reduced commercialism and exploitation to a fine art. Although there are a number of hundreds of millions of subjects of Great Britain, still, when I speak of England, I really mean less than 200,000 people; all the rest only live to contribute to their happiness and their glory.

mean less than 20,000 people; all the rest only live to contribute to their happiness and their glory.

NINE BILLIONS.

England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales produced and divided up last year wealth to the extent of about \$9,000,000,000. This is arrived at as the nearest estimate of statisticians (not socialist), and is based upon all sorts of returns and reports, and is doubtless substantially correct. This sum, if equally divided between all the families of Great Britain, would give each one about \$850. But, of course, England does not divide even; in fact, no one does that I ever knew or heard of, if the rulers divided even, then what use to be a ruler? From surface indications England seems very rich; as a matter of fact, most of her people are wretchedly poor. The cause of this poverty, like that of all the world, is an interesting study. Some people find pleasure and occupation in going to a race track; others in watchings a prize fight; others in doing business; others still in writing books. I find occupation in studying the cause of poverty (that is, other people's). Of rourse, I have no thought that my studies or conclusions or statements make any difference to anyone or produce any effect except to furnish me occupation, which keeps me from thinking about things, and, after all that is about all that anything is for.

But as to this nine billion dollars; this is a large sum; it is almost nine time, as much as the whole fortune of America's richest citizen, and it only took 40,000,000 people one year to get it. To be sure, some hundreds of years in arranging the affairs of all the world so they would get it hut still, we have nothing to do with that —

NOT EVENLY DIVIDED

If this nine billions were anywhere

NOT EVENLY DIVIDED

NOT EVENLY DIVIDED

If this nine billions were anywhere nearly equally divided there would be no need of complaint I might then write about conditions in America; but, in fact, it is not.

fact, it is not.

The great mass of the British are working people. These receive not over \$250 per year in place of the \$550 that they really earn. This small balance cannot be made up in the American trade union way of raising wayes alone, and giving no attention to except. and giving no attention to general con-ditions; the part of wisdom is to find out why it is that these workmen get \$250 ner year out of the \$550 produced. If there is no way to stop this leakage when it is discovered it is not worth

LANDLORD FIRST.

EANDLORD FIRST.

From this nine billions of wealth the landlord must first, of course, be paid, so he comes along and takes about one-sixth, for the arduous labor of holding the title deeds to the little green island, in whose making he had not the least thing to do. After the landlord comes the owner of stocks and bonds and so-called securities of all kinds. These securities, largely water, represent no labor on the part of their owner, but are simply means of drawing wealth from labor. In almost no case did these securities come from any exertion of any one living. Of course, now and again one living. Of course, now and again some money-lender furnished cash for a foreign war, while the poor man fur-nished blood. The money-lender got bonds

foreign war, while the poor man furnished blood. The money-lender got bonds which his descendants hold; the poor man furnished his blood then, and his descendants are furnishing labor now. Well, the tribute that interest lays on British production is about one-sixth more. Thus a few men have taken care of one-third the wealth and still no work has been performed.

Next comes a body of traders, manufacturers, lawyers, promoters, and the like, who have no fixed incomes, but who "charge what the traffic will bear." The "carnings" of these may be classed as profits and salaries. This class takes about one-fourth of all. So that, after rent, interest, profits and salaries have been taken care of, about five and one-half of the \$3.000.00.000 is gone, leaving less than \$3.500.000.000 is gone leaving less than \$3.500.000.000 is gone, leaving less than \$3.500.0000 is gone, leaving less than \$3.500.000000 is gone, leaving less than \$3.500.000000 is g

can after he has taken possession of his share.

SMALL NUMBER.

But let us see as near as possible the number and kind of people who take this \$5,500,000,000 from the annual production of Great Britain. Nearly all of this tribute is levied by less than 400,000 men, and much the larger portion of this class cet little more than they fairly earn. Still, dividing the \$5,500,000,000 between \$400,000 families, it leaves \$14,000 cach, as against the \$250 average which is taken by the farelly of the workingman.

In this class who take so much, very few do any real work. Of course, none of those who get the most do any real work. A few of the best favored draw from \$1,000,000 to \$29,000,000 cach. These perform no service, but most of them

perform to service, but most of them had their ancestors happen along about the time of Henry VIII, when they were dividing up the kingdom. They don't di-yide any more, be it said to the shame of

the poor.
Still, after all, what reason have I, an American, to talk about the division

#### RICHWOND HORSE SHOW.

October 13-17-Reduced Rates Via R., F. & P.

Rate: One fare for round trip, plus 50 cents for admission to Horse Show. Tickets on sale at all stations. October 12th to 17th, inclusive, final imit October 19, 1963; good going only on date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction.

W. P. TAYLOR.

W. P. TAYLOR. Traffic Manager,

#### CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Aiways Bought

Bears the Bignature of Chart H. Helichie.

while to know about the cause. Not all the people in England work; many not them do not need to work; many more have not the time; large numbers of them cannot afford to work. It is to this class that we must look to find out the great leakage that haunts the poor with the grim visage of starvation and leaves all to die in privation and want, and one-third of London's workers in the public almshouse and hospital.

LANDLORD FIRST.

brains and merit. How else can brains and merit be estimated, or anything else, for that matter?

THE PROBLEM.

The problem that the American trade unionist seems to have set for himself is to screw up the wages of all their members without screwing down the portion of this man and others of his class. Well, I wish him God speed in his effort, but as for me, I think "he has another guess coming."

Certain other little matters show the comparisons between those who work and those who do not need to work in Great Pritain. All of these people, rich or poor, must needs die. The grim reaper does not propose to be cheated by any one simply because he knows how to make money. That is, he is not entirely cheated; of course, he is trifted with. For irstance, in England and Wales the average age at which the nobility, gentry and professional man dies is lifty-five; the artisan's average age at death is not above thirty. The rich man cannot yet drive away the stern mower, but still he can make him mow around the field a few more times after his turn has come before he really cuts him down. But I can see nothing very wrong in this. The poor man has little to live for, and why prolong the agony? Let those live who have the means of enjoying life.

In the matter of children, the difference in the condition of the classes is quite apparent. In the most favored districts the death rate of children is only about half as high as in the closely packed working districts. Still, this does not so very much matter, for poor people have more children anyhow than the well to do.

GRIM REAPER.

The condition of these two classes of English people is fairly well shown at death; in fact, most things are then revealed. Take, for instance, a hundred show siton and upwards owned by their possessor at the time of death, Only six out of the hundred show anything at all. Ninety-four per cent, of all the English people is fairly well shown at death; in fact, most things are then revealed. Take, for instance, a hundred show at the working probate

machines and methods makes production ensier and cheaper, but the workingman has no chance to take even this increase of productive power. The hand of the landtord and the dsurer is so strong over all the island of Great Britain that it is for them to say how much they will keep and how much they will give away. The English trade unionists as a class seem better to appreciate the facts than their brethren in the United States. As a general rule they have come to believe that no greatly improved condition can come to the common mass while, a few are left masters of land and industry. STREAM OF GOLD.

Agitators of high degree and low have long been crying out against the system that despoils the mass of the British people for a favored few, and still, amidst all the clamor and outery, business goes on, men are born and toil and die, and know not why they are born and toil and die. Political economists, speakers, novelists, agitators and poets publish their views broadcast to the world, but still the "old hady or Threadneedle Street" lives in her huge stone house, sends out her yellow gold each day and takes it back at night, always a little more than she sends out, and by means of the magle power of this yellow stream controls the industry, the trade, the politics and even the religion of all the world,

# FINE FRUIT IN FAUQUIER

Nearly Every Farmer Has a Plentiful Variety.

INCOMES DERIVED FROM IT

What Some Have Accomplished is En couraging Others to Yet Greater Things, and Much Money is Likely to Be Made in Fruit.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
MORRISVILLE, VA., Sept. 26.—The
fruit interests of this section have been steadily growing in importance for several years past, until it is now recognized as a special line of farming with clearly marked subdivisions. This season witnesses the largest yield of fruits of all kinds that this part of the State ever produced, and the future of the fruit grower is a very rosy one indeed. Twenty years ago scarcely one farmer

in five had anything more in the fruit line than a few apple trees, off of which be would gather a limited number of inferior apples for culinary purposes or cider. To-day scarcely a farm is to be found that does not have an abundance of the choicest of varieties of grapes, apples, peaches, plums, pears, strawherries and raspberries. One man near Remington sold \$1.600 worth of grapes last year, another has fifey Keiffer pear trees bearing that bring him in a snug little sum each year; one man near White Ridge sold \$800 worth of strawberries grown on land apparently too poor to produce grain or grass; another is \$400 better off for the same reason; several farmers near Elk Run are fattening their purses out of peach orchards. A CRIPPLED VETERAN'S ORCHARD. Eighteen years ago S. E. Kieser, an ex-Confederate soldior, very lame from injuries received in battle and with an invalid wife to care for, purchased near Morrisville 250 acres of land so poor that it is said the man who last lived on the place hauled all he raised in one season off at one two-horse load.

There was no improved fruit of any kind on the place when he purchased it. cider. To-day scarcely a farm is to be

wind on the place when he purchased it.

Two years ago Mr. Kieser sold 400 bushels
of winter apples and 2,000 gallons of eider
off of ten acres of apple trees. He sold
\$100 worth of plums and pears out of his
yard, and as much or more he received
to the grapes.

off of ten acres of apple trees. He sold \$100 worth of plums and pears out of his yard, and as much or more he received for his grapes.

In the days of stage lines White Ridge was a very important station on the line from Washington to Richmond, and on the four posters still to be found in the part of the old taver inthat yet remains, many of those who helped to guide the ship of state while yet young, have rested their weary bones. Even the immortal George Washington is said to have frequently favored it by his presence. But with the building of railroads all business activity disappeared and White Ridge became almost as lonesome and lifeless as the east coast of Greenland.

PROGRESS AMID POVERTY.

About twelve years ago the Rev. William Hefflin began to set out strawberry plants in a small way in the sandy, gravelly land, so common around White Ridge, much to the amisement of those who knew what scanty crops of grain and grass this land had always produced. Each year he increased his acreage of strawberries, and then he planted apple and he trees together. His vines bore prodigiously of choice berries, for whiteh he easily found a ready market. His home fruits are returning steadily increasing profits and the trees together. His vines bore prodigiously of choice berries, for whiteh he easily found a ready market. His home fruits are returning steadily increasing profits and the trees together, His vines bore prodigiously of choice berries, for whiteh he easily found a ready market. His home fruits are returning steadily increasing profits and the trees together, and the most prominent of the fruit interests.

MONEY IN APPLES.

Apple growing is the most prominent of the fruit interests. One reason is that the fruit is easiler gotten into market, and the fluctuation in prices in different years is not so great as with fruits like peaches or strawberries. Then again, the soil here seems to be executedly dapted for apples; they are thrifty, bear young, are a more certain crop than most fruits; cold seldom injures

such as the Ben Davis, Winesap, York Imperial and Ark. Mam. Black.

CIDER PRODUCES B. NUE.

The cider is to-day a neat source of revenue to many a farmer, and while the trough chopped out of a huge oak log. with 1th back breaking mallet, still lingers, horse-power mills are coming more and more into use, and this year J. T. Brown built a large mill with wooden rollers driven by steam, with a capacity of two bushels per minute, to meet the needs of the people of this section, where he grinds apples for a share of the cider. Metal mills meet with but little favor. The quantity of cider made this season is so great that whiskey barrels, the usual receptacle for fresh cider, have advanced in price from 5 cents and \$1 to \$2.

Some varieties of apples do better than

advanced in price from 75 cents and \$1 to \$2.

Some varieties of apples do better than others: the Albemarle Pippin does not keep well; the Baidwin, Northern Spy, Pennsylvania Winter Rambo are shy learers; while the Ben Davis, Winesap, York Imp, and Ark, Main, Black are very prefitable varieties, and the fruit of the McIntosh grown here, a variety which is increasing in fa 1r as a dessert and for the fancy fruit trade, has never been equaled by any section. One acre planted in Yellow Transparent apple trees in this section will, if properly cared for hiring in more money in ten years from the date of planting than one acre in any other variety planted in any part of the Union.

MANY VARIETYES

MANY VARIETIES.

One fruit grower here has eighty-six varieties of apples, and of these ten are from Hungary. These Hungarian varieties have a heavy, tough leaf of a deep waxy green; most of them are of a vigorous, upright growth, very much like at Le Conte pear; and as they bloom out late in the spring, great things proved the spring of the Siberian Crab (the arther apple tree to leaf out) began to grad farming but it was April 27th, before the upper surface of the first leaves of the Ciliagos (a promising Hungarian variety) were to bessen.

Four avenues of profit are open to the apple growers: Rulsing early achies, such as the Yellow Transparent, Early Rine and Early Harvest to be shipped to the the fancy fruit trade, such as the Fallowater, Sweet Bough, McIntosh and London Sweet; the making of eider for vincagar from the in perfect fruit or the sellowater for the subject of standard varities of winter apples,

druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes

all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and

best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest

conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or constitute that there is no other remediates a property and honeficial in its affects as

over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as

over-cating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—"Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or feititions for syrup company, printed on the package, but they rever have the full name of

or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes

off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and

and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand

for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return

any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of

AND - OTHERS.

stay there will work untold injury to the fruit interests of the State. SMALL NURSERIES.

the fruit interests of the State.

SMALL NURSERIES.

Of the Sfty or sixly nurse les in the State of Virginia there is not ten of them that does a business of \$5,600 a year; to the majority of them \$10 a year, prid a all the other expenses, is a large item. The nurseryman who does not pay this \$20 a year is refused a certificate showing his stock to be in a healthy condition; also the right to sell his trees is denied him, even though his trees are in the best of condition. These men claim that this special tax on nurseryman should be levied in a a just proportion to the annual sales of each nursery.

A small nursery near Morrisville will show how this law works. The owner has between 4,000 and 5,000 apple trees on one-half acre of land. It will be four years from the time he planted these trees until he sells them all out; \$20 a year for four years is \$80 on one-half an acre of land; besides the regular land tax, a heavy fertilizer bill, the cost of preparing and blanting the land and the will-vation of the small trees, skilled labor, cost of young trees and the grafts themselves. He sells these trees at 10 cents apiece; 4,000 trees at this price would be \$400. Surpose he apploys agents to soil the trees, a commission of 25 per cent, has to be paid out of that. Here is \$220 or \$55 a year left him, out of which he is to nay for his own time. Inhor bills and all other expenses. This law, they claim, is one of the strongest influences at work to drive the small nurserymen out of the business and concentrate it in the hands of a few; and when this is accomplished, the price of trees to the purchaser will be enormously increased. He will then have to pay whatever they choose to ask or do without the trees and interest in fruit culture instead of increasing in Virginia will be stifled.

#### ASHEVILLE SOCIAL

Two Dances at the Hotels and an Amateur Vaudeville.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

teur Vaudeville.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 26.—The summer visitors are staying longer this year than is their wont. The hotels are still rull of Southern guests.

Two dances were given last week at the Battery Park Hotel, one at Kenilworth and one at the Manor. Each was largely attended.

One of the most enjoyable events of the year was given at the Swannanoa Country Club-house on Friday afternoon, when a tea was featured. Among the guests were Mrs. Harry King, Mrs. Thos. Settle, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. Jordan, Miss Howland, Miss Richmond, of Rhode Island; Miss Tumbull, Miss Moore, Mis. Lucas, Miss Annie C. Williams, Mrs. E. C. Laird, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Goldsmith, of New Orleans; Miss Butter, of Savannah; the Misses Gould, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Springman, of Liverpool, Eng.; Dr. and Mrs. Drake, Mrs. A. E. Rankin, Mrs. George Lambert, Miss Ring, Mrs. T. C. Maloy, Miss Polley, Dr. Phillp R. Moale, Mr. J. J. McCloskey, Mr. Westray Battle, Mr. J. Penndelton King, Mr. D. C. Waddell, Jr., and Mr. Frank Howland.

A pleasing vaudeville performance was given on Friday evening at Victoria Irin, Miss Anne Roberts, of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. S. J. Bowie, of Anniston, Ala.; Mrs. Seeckman Lorrilard and Miss Anne Martin, of Asheville, were among the grownups that took part.

Miss Ida Bowers and Miss Lottle Bowers, of Richmond, Va., are visiting in Asheville.

### AFFAIRS IN NELSON

New Rural Free Delivery to Commence

New Rural Free Delvery to Donnientee
in O tober.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORWOOD, NELSON CO., VA., Sept.
26.—Ine public scaools opened here of
Monday with a large attendance.
The Mcthodist Church here be being
generally tepaired.
Air. W. A. Roberts is now confined to
his bed with malaria and rheumatism. He
suffers considerably.
Mrs. Wm. Cabell and family have left
for Berryville. They will be absent the
winter.

### VIRGINIA HORSES IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Fauquier County Raisers Make Many Entries at Brockton.

WARRENTON, VA., September 25.—
Fauquier horses will probably figure extensively in the Horse Show at Brockton, Mass., to be held on the first day of October. Dr. C. S. Carter, Mr. R.chard Wallach, Dr., James Kerr, Mr. Charles Daniel and Mr. W. S. Sowers will ship a large carload of fire animals to that point in a few days.

On the whole, these gentlemen have made fifty-five entries; a sum which assuredly means the capture of a liberal share of prize money from their Northern competitors.

Mr. W. Herbert Assheton is at present

assuredly means the capture of a liberal share of prize money from their Northern competitors.

Mr. W. Herbert Assheton is at present in Boston with a number of well-bred horses, which he w.ll dispose of. Each animal has been selected and trained with especial care, and each one should bring the highest market price.

Probably the latest, if not the most up-to-date, exhibition of horse-feesh in Warrenton, is the Horse Show to be given by the colored folk here during the latter part of October. The association is founded upon the same basis as that of any other show, so far as rules and regulations are involved. However, to financial standing of the new enterprise is a matter which as yet has not been made public. Many thrilling features are promised and will doubtless be enacted. The ladies riding classes will surely be novel and sensational, and the management is lavish in promising many other attractive performances.

Premium lists are eagerly awaited by the colored population here.

#### VORKTOWN NEWS

Regitration is Light-The Legis'ative Race-P rso al Me tion. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

YORKTOWN, VA., September

The announcement of the entry into the legislative race of Bathurst D. Peachy, Esq., of Williamsburg, as an independent, in opposition to Mr. A. J. Bower, the Democratic nominee, has been received with a great deal of interest.

Registration commenced in the courthouse precinet of Nei on District on Theoday last, and will continue ten days. The enrollment has been quite light so far. Rev. R. N. Crooks, Mr. John C. Beer and W. M. Crooks are conducting the work.

Alfa, William Archer, of Manchester, has returned home, after spending a week the guest of Airs, Virgima Rives, who has spent the summer nero.

Mr. B. H. Ewan, of Magruder, leaves on the 28th instant for a trip of several days to Mt. Holly, N. J. While away, Mr. Evan will be the guest of his aged mother, Mrs. A. E. J. Ewan, of the same place. He has been a resident of York county for thirty years or more and is a weil known member of the York county ar.

bar.

bar.

Miss Hattle J. V. Kelly has returned to
Miss Hattle J. V. Kelly has returned to
the State Female No. mai School at Farmville, to renew her studies for the ensuing

Year.
Misses Eva and Sallie Cruickshank re-turned home from Newport News dur-ing the week, Mrs. R. C. Maitland and little daughter accompanied them back.

#### TEACHERS SCARCE

School Boards Have Difficulty in Filling

MIT. W. A. Howerts is now confined to his bed with malarin and rheumatism. He suffers considerably.

Mrs. Wm. Cabell and family have left for Berryville. They will be absent the winter.

The negro, Frank Bradley, who is the supposed murderer of Harriss, was taken to Nelson jail last Friday to await his trial.

Mrs. James Munday, of Wingina, has improved enough to leave the Hot Springs. She is now in Lynchburg and will return to her home in a short while.

The rural free delivery will be fegun here the 1st of October. Most everyboly has secured hoxes. Mr. Ed. Davis, of Cak Ridge, will be the carrier.

An inspector from Richmond was visiting mer daughter, Mrs. Pholp, or visiting her daughter, Mrs. Pholp, or her school in Ring William.

Mrs. Robert Saunders, of Broaddus, in Mrs. The late apple cron is unusually shore. The late apple cron is unusually shore. The her school in Ring William.

Mrs. A. B. Bolton is able to be out agend on his business, as a traveling druction of West Virgin'a.

Miss Carland Scruggs leaves to morr to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Perkins, of Richmond.

# Walnut Chamber Suits

the kind that are made to hand They have marble tops on dresser,

washstand and table, Chairs go with every suit. Wadrobes to match, with glass or

### You Get Large Discount on Wardrobe

when bought with suit.

panel doors.

The Walnut Suit shown in the window this week is the best value for the money ever sold, Get our price on Carpets and Mattings-all new styles are in and terms made to suit.

Easy Terms at Cash Prices.

Ryan, Smith & Talman, 600 East Broad Street.